

FROM MANILA.

The Asiatic Squadron Searching for Cooler Ports for the Summer.

The Baltimore Enroute to Hong Kong—A Splendid, Sheltered Harbor Discovered on the Eastern Coast of Luzon.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Manila, P. I., April 6.—With the approach of this year's hot weather, which comes to Manila every April, May and June, the vessels of the United States Navy have been slipping away to the cooler ports of China and Japan. It is a mighty pleasant thing to thus get away from the Philippines during the heat of summer, and such a change for three months will greatly benefit the whole ship's company. This consideration of the health of his men was a strong factor in deciding Admiral Watson to order several of the ships from this station to spend the summer between Yokohama and Hong Kong.

It is a pity the Army cannot get this change. Persistent work tells on a man out here, and we Americans have not yet learned the Oriental habits of slowness in business and naps during the heat of the day. It is estimated that on an average the American out here does one-half of the work he would do at home under the same circumstances, and everyone knows it is just twice as hard to accomplish this half. Army officers can only get this change to the cooler, and even cold, climate of China and Japan by obtaining sick leave, but it comes to many of our naval officers as a part of their duties.

During the latter part of April the Oregon, the Brooklyn, the Baltimore, the Newark, the New Orleans and the Concord, from the Manila station, and the Yosemite, from Guam, are rendezvous at Yokohama. Admiral Watson will transfer the command of the Asiatic fleet to Admiral Remey April 29, and probably at Hong Kong. Admiral Remey will then go aboard the Brooklyn and Admiral Watson will return to his former flagship, the Baltimore. Then the Baltimore will break out that long homeward-bound pennant for American waters. She will go via the Suez Canal, and the Navy Department has given the Admiral permission to stop at such Mediterranean ports as he desires, and he will also probably go to Havre, so that the ship's officers may attend the Paris Exposition. This trip to Paris may be made from Marseilles, but if there is no time the vessel will go around to the northern French port.

The final examinations of the cadets of the Naval Academy class of 1899 will be held on the Brooklyn this month, at Yokohama. This is a great disappointment to the cadets; it prevents their return home, and, in many cases, will result in the adding of three years more sea service in the Philippines to the one or two years they have already served out here. The return to Annapolis, after the first two years at sea following their departure from the Academy, is always a most pleasant incident in the lives of our young naval officers. It is a class reunion in the Alma Mater after two years of travel and duty in new parts of the world. The life at Annapolis, while they are preparing for the final examinations, has in it an element of freedom and independence in more or less contrast to their former days there, and as the examinations themselves are not difficult to a man who has not lived his two years' apprenticeship, the return to the Academy is unattended by any unpleasant features, but it is replete with many most pleasant and enjoyable ones. It also means a visit to family and friends. All this is denied the class of 1899, it being inexpedient to return those who are in this station to Annapolis for their final examinations, and they will begin their three years' cruise following the final examination without the chance of getting home. The Baltimore starts home from Yokohama and the Yosemite returns to Guam, stopping about ten days at Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong. Other ports may be visited on this cruise, but they have not yet been announced. The Baltimore has just completed the circumnavigation of Luzon Island, and is now on her way to Hong Kong. While on the eastern coast of Luzon, the Baltimore made a careful survey of Casuarin Sound and Bay, which to the Navy is a locality of considerable present interest, and possible future value. The United States Navy has discovered, practically, a splendid and sheltered harbor, where the Spanish charts gave no indication of such a refuge.

Last summer the Wheeling steamed into Casuarin Sound, and found at its head a well-protected and large bay, of this new find was cursory only, as she had other duties to attend to at the time; but her reports of its existence interested Admiral Watson that he had detailed the Charleston to proceed thither and make a careful survey of the place. This the Charleston did, and it was found that the ill-fated vessel was returning from this trip that she ran on the rocks near Casuarin Island and was lost. The survey of Casuarin Bay, prepared by her officers, was not saved. So we were still without details as to Casuarin. Before sailing for home, Admiral Watson wanted this information, so about three weeks ago, the Baltimore was sent around Luzon with instructions to examine and report upon the newly discovered harbor. She found the sound to be about nine miles long, from Cape Telefonso, on the sea side, into the narrow passage leading to the inner bay. This sound is from six to two miles broad, and has very deep water its entire length. Its general direction is easterly from the coast line. The passage into the inner bay is 1,200 yards wide, with deep water up to the shores. A ship like the Baltimore could tie up at the shore and reach land with a gun's plink. The inner bay is three and two-tenths miles long and a half mile wide. Its general depth is fifteen fathoms, and the anchorage is all that could be desired. The surrounding hills protect the vessel from the wind, and from any winds that blow, and when the vessel is at anchor the bay has the appearance of a land-locked lake. And the slightest intimation that such a bay existed! The Spaniards, it is asserted, were very poor chart makers. There is an island in Lingayen Gulf which is down in the charts of the Spaniards in a position a mile and a quarter from its rightful place.

Casuarin Bay and Gulf were carefully examined by officers of the Baltimore. For six weeks they were there, working from the boats and the steam launches, and under the hot, tropical sun. It was learned that the west side of the bay showed a small shoal, and that there is a reef visible in the daytime, at the Cape Telefonso, or northern entrance, to the sound. Otherwise there is deep water everywhere in bay and gulf.

The Baltimore held some little communication with the natives on shore while inside the bay. One day a canoe, or raft, was seen approaching from the land. It came along very slowly, because the men who propelled it stopped every three strokes of their paddles to wave a white flag. When they finally got on board they begged hard for a garrison to protect them from the depredations of the alleged bands of insurgents operating in that vicinity. The Baltimore was explained to establish garrisons, and the natives were sent back to their village. Another day a launch from the Baltimore was running down the southern side of Casuarin Sound, taking the depth of the water and studying the shore. It had gotten pretty near the historic town of Baler, when the engines broke down, and

boat and crew were at the mercy of the waves, which broke hard on the rocks to leeward. Every effort was made to repair the damage to the machinery and get under way again before the launch should be blown up on the rocks, when the crew noticed a large crowd of half-naked natives, armed with bows and arrows and bolos, concentrating on that part of the shore where the wind was rapidly driving the helpless craft. The launch had one one-pounder, six rifles and a Mauser pistol as armament, and as the natives on shore showed every sign of expectant hostility, these arms were placed in readiness for action. But, when the steamer was within 1,000 yards of the beach, her machinery was repaired, and she turned and steamed gaily away from the disappointed men on shore. Inasmuch as Luzon will undoubtedly be a most valuable as a naval station, and that good harbors on the island add much to its value in this respect, the recent discovery and sounding of Casuarin Sound and Gulf is of particular interest. Our biggest vessels could enter and anchor in this bay without the slightest difficulty.

INDICTMENT BY MR. GARRISON.

THE HIDEOUS NETHER SIDE OF WAR.

As It Is Brought Home by What Surgeons and Chaplains See and Report.

To the Editor of The Republican:

It is to be hoped that in time we shall obtain faithful pictures of life in camp and field. To-day it is difficult to find a medium of publication when the facts conflict with the theories of the administration. That a tacit censorship exists in the Republican press is palpable to every one who tries to get an insertion of unwelcome truth. The soldiers' letters, written privately, without thought of publicity, have revealed a depth of depravity and brutality so terrible that the last resort of the leading newspapers has been to throw discredit on their truth.

Bishop Potter, after six days in Manila, comes back to tell us of the sobriety and good habits of the American soldier in the tropics. He did not see one drunken soldier, nor does he allude to the licentiousness of army men. It happened that on the very day his testimony was given to the world there called upon me an army official who had spent six months at Manila. Naturally I inquired of his observation and opinion coincided with those of the Bishop, whose warning that the true question with which the nation must deal is not "What shall we do with the Philippines, but what will the Philippines do with us?" has not been forgotten. My informant is a man of medical education, a careful observer, of reflective mind, and exceedingly deliberate in speech. This is the substance of his reply:

"I left San Francisco with the first troops sent to the Philippines. The eastern regiment, to which he was attached, numbered about 1,300 men. Before sailing from San Francisco, the only way drunkness was prevalent, but 49 men were registered for venereal diseases. His judgment was that not over 10 per cent. were free from licentious vice. Half-way across the Pacific, so excessive was the contagion that every man in the regiment was subject to examination in order to check the scourge. Arrived in Manila, they found but few houses of ill-repute, with less than a score of total occupants, but immediately from all quarters came a great and sudden accession. From Vladivostok, Singapore, Yokohama, Hong-Kong, and other treaty ports abandoned women poured into the new and active market. Social vices make no distinction of race or color. These importations included Russians, Germans, French and Italians. Three hundred were reported as arriving on one steamer. They found cordial welcome, and their houses were guarded by United States soldiers under orders to protect the traffic.

My visitor affirmed that when he left Manila, in the Calle Alix, a street in the northwestern part of the city, these notorious houses occupied both sides of the way for three-quarters of a mile, the windows filled with soliciting women in garbs too scandalous for description. The blessings of American civilization were beginning among a chaste and temperate people. Actual war upon the natives, although imminent, had not yet begun.

On the arrival of the regiment there existed, according to my informant, one brewery, one distillery, one garden for the sale of beer and spirits and several hotels, clubs and restaurants, where liquor was served with meals. Among 8,000 Spanish prisoners not a single case

of drunkenness was observable. With the arrival of our troops the grog shops multiplied and flourished, over 400 cursing the conquered city. That the officers were no better than the men was the conviction of my informant. It was a coincidence that, on the very day of Bishop Potter's speech, the government reported the dismissal from the army by court-martial of Major Kirkman and Lieutenants Gregg and Bailey for "drunkenness in the streets of Manila." The regimental canteen, my caller affirmed, was worse than the grog shop. The temptation is ever present, and any good resolutions or feelings of disgust after a spree were quickly dispelled by another drink. On the financial side, a soldier's credit was limited to the canteen. Not so at the canteen, where his money was held as security for his drink and often entirely absorbed. A soldier is obliged to seek a grog shop, but the canteen seeks him.

If one questions whether such necessarily anonymous testimony as I report is to be compared with that of the great and good Bishop of New York, let him read the chapter of horrors detailed in the New Voice by Frank M. Wells, late chaplain of United States volunteers, which he gave verbally to President McKinley and Secretary Root. Chaplain Pierce has laid stress upon the number of huts from which maddening native liquors were dispensed, but it is not made plain that these were not in such evidence before our troops arrived, for whose trade they were established. Chaplain Wells, in a recent interview with the editor of the New York Philanthropist, testified: "Whisky and bad women are running more men into death in the Philippines than are being killed by Filipino bullets or injured by other causes."

Drunkenness, lust, gambling, brutality and other vices that annihilate decency are in full swing at Manila. Not only the soldiers are polluted by this contact with superior civilization, but the soldiers who return to the United States bring with them the seeds of disease and contagion, to be sown broadcast. It has been estimated that 10,000 cases of syphilis afflicted the volunteers thus far returned from the Philippines to San Francisco. Who can estimate the ravages among our own people in consequence?

In the French Army Gen. Gallifet has just promulgated an order against the sale of ardent spirits in barracks or camp. Degeneracy and increase of insanity among the consumers of brandy and absinthe have forced the move. Mulhall, the statistician, says that alcoholic insanity "is twice as frequent now as it was 15 years ago, and the number placed under restraint on account of it has increased 35 per cent. in the last three years." Ever ship-load of returning soldiers from Manila brings its quota of maniacs.

We have a president belonging to the great Methodist denomination, which probably includes the largest percentage of prohibitionists of any religious organization in the country. The souls of many of its members are stirred over the question whether their distinguished communicant turns his wineglasses down on festive occasions, or ventures to take a drop. We have a secretary of the navy who is president of the Massachusetts total abstinence society. Contributions for it are annually solicited to save a few drunks from the gutter. Mr. McKinley has but to speak the word to close every grog-shop in Manila and remedy the canteen abomination. He can find excuses for arbitrary power to the extent of nullifying the principles of Republican government and disregarding the Constitution, but not to clean out the saloons in the Philippines. Nor has the total abstinence Secretary Long, yet made his indignant work in which the countrymen of Washington and Lincoln are now engaged. Two thousand years after the birth of the Prince of Peace, and plume lips, in his name, shielding the crime and the criminals!

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.
Boston, May 9, 1900.

SYSTEMIC CATARRH.

Thousands Suffer From It and Do Not Know It.

Hon. A. T. Wimberly, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, La., and member of the National Republican Committee, in writing of Pe-ru-na, says:

"Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.: 'Gentlemen—I have used Pe-ru-na and can gladly recommend it as being all you represent. I wish that every man who is in need of a good tonic could know of it. I would advise all such to take it now, and am sure it would never be regretted.'"
A. T. Wimberly.

Pe-ru-na is an internal remedy—a scientific remedy for catarrh. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures last. Pe-ru-na gives strength by stopping waste. By saving the mucus it enriches the blood. By cleansing the mucous membranes it preserves the vital force.



Hon. A. T. Wimberly.

A constant drain of mucus from the system is known as systemic catarrh. This may occur from any organ of the body. Systemic catarrh is more common in spring and summer than in the winter.

Dr. Rachel A. Magaw, of West Jefferson Street, Springfield, Ohio: "Your Pe-ru-na is worth its weight in gold. I feel like a new woman. I can't praise it enough. I spent a great deal of money on doctors, but nothing ever did me any good until I sent to you and tried your Pe-ru-na. I now feel well of the catarrh."

Ralph W. Chulip, of La Porte, Ind., says the following as regards Pe-ru-na for catarrh: "I had been troubled with catarrh for the past eight years. I became so bad a year and a half ago that I took treatment from two different specialists on catarrh. The discharge from my head was dreadful. Finally my stomach became affected, and eight months ago I had to quit work. I lost in weight from 165 pounds to 140. I was completely discouraged. I procured a bottle of Pe-ru-na and had not taken half the bottle, when, to my joy and surprise, I began feeling better. My head began to get better; the discharge began to dry up. I kept on, and have now taken two bottles. I have resumed my work, have a good appetite, and have not felt better in ten years. I am now 30, and I thank Pe-ru-na for the way I feel to-day."

For free book address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

POETRY AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE DAY WILL COME.

The day will come, and is not far;
When all shall be cast aside,
And you will know, as I now feel:
That your lips, not your heart, have lied.

And memories sweet of what has been
Will be stranger than what may be,
When the golden dawn of a tear torn night
Breaks clear on our love tossed sea.

Then you will know, as I now feel,
That pride cannot tear apart
The sweet caress of a heaven blessed love,
Or the faith of a trusting heart.

When the welcome flood of repentant tears
Soothes your fevered eyes from pain,
And love triumphant leads, at last;
You back to my arms again.

—Arthur G. Lewis.

Colored Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

The colored Y. M. C. A. will hold a building rally meeting at the St. John's A. M. E. Church this afternoon at 5 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Mr. W. Edward Williams, Secretary of the Baltimore Young Men's Christian Association. Solos will be sung by Miss Gertrude Foreman, a teacher of the Virginia Collegiate Institute, of Petersburg. Mrs. Sistielle K. Keeling and Wm. A. Noel, of Norfolk.

STUB ENDS OF THOUGHT.

(By Arthur G. Lewis.)

We would have no pity for the flowers that have faded, had we never known the fragrance of their bloom.

There is a line drawn by law alone, which separates the woman who marries for money from the harlot who does not.

There exists no permanent condition of non-platonic love. The affection of tomorrow will be greater than that of today, or less.

The weight of a woman we have ceased to love may be measured by a heaviness of about sixty-four ounces to the pound.

Empty expressions of endearment may consistently be termed the fiction of affection.

The memories of our mothers have prevented more crimes and created more good, than the reverence of our God.

"A man is no better than his friend," and women afford an example beyond comparison of this expression.

Men are like eggs, and friends like cooks. We never know how good, (or bad), we are in their estimation until broke.

Six women can keep a secret, but a half a dozen of them must be dead.

Round Trip to Richmond St.

Sunday, June 3. Special fast train via N. & W.; stops at Suffolk and Petersburg. Leave Norfolk 8 a. m. Returning, leave Richmond 8 p. m. J. HERMAN, Mgr.

Just the sort of Negligee Shirts you like at
RUDOLPHI & WALLACE,
333 Main St.

WARNER'S RUST-PROOF CORSETS



EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

SUPERIOR to all others. Corsets in lightness, flexibility, fabrics, wearing qualities, fit and detail of finish. Boned with pliable rust-proof metal boning. Every length of waist. Breadth of hips and bust measure perfectly fitted in all the new shapes, at prices from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per pair.

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SAW MILL,
And Railroad Supplies,
Hardware and Ship Chandlery

"Giant" and "Giant Planer." Leather Belting, "Giant," "Granite," and "Shawmut" Rubber Belting. Agent for Knowles' Steam Pumping Machine.



Dr. Anna Geirring

Registered Physician

Private sanitarium of high repute. Vegetable compound for female complaints. \$1.00. Lady Wrote: "Regulative Pills, 12 Vives without children, consult, 1003 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md."



To Keep Pace

With the Eclipse

We will offer the below

SPECIALTIES

For Monday Only:

LOT 2190

Patent Leather Vici Oxfords for Ladies wear; hand sewed. Those we sell regularly at \$3.00. Made with fine vesting tops, Cuban heel; all sizes, widths A to E.



For Eclipse Day Only \$1.99

LOTS 85 and 89

Vici Kid Lace Shoes for Men's wear; black, Hand-Made—medium and wide Shapes. They are just the right style—a usual \$3.50 Shoe,



For Eclipse Day, \$2.19

LOT 1414

Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties, kid tip; soft, flexible and dressy. The kind that sell for \$1.50



Eclipse Day, 95c

LOT 863

Misses' Spring Heel Oxfords, kid tip—made of very fine Vici Kid. The kind that always sells for \$1.50.

Eclipse Day, \$1.00

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Shoes Only

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The Sample Suits at

\$9.65

Are About Half Gone



That means there are about two hundred Suits left for you to select from. We knew that you would respond liberally to this sale, as it is just like buying dollars for seventy-five cents.

Your size is amongst the remainder. Why not come try one on. You can save three to five dollars.

\$1 Summer Underwear, 50c.

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Men's Spring Weight fancy Balbriggan Underwear, elegantly finished and a good dollar garment. Special Eclipse Offering

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35c. qualities and 35c. patterns in endless variety of Stripes and Figured Designs. Eclipse Price

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\$2.00 Wash Vests \$1.48

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Fancy Double-breasted Wash Vests in nobby styles. Cheap at \$2.00. Eclipse Day price

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For Eclipse Day only,

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Regular price \$1 in every store.

\$2.69 Instead of \$4.00.



Means a saving of \$1.31 of course. You can't do this every day. But this Children's Department is at it again. They want to do something out of the ordinary, too. About 200 Children's Suits that sell for \$3, \$3.50 and \$4, will go on Eclipse Day at

\$2.69